THIS SYNNING-THE VICTOR IN LINE CO. C. THE EVENING-MARY S. C. ST. Bushers

THIS EVENING-CENTER LIGHT CHANGE PARTY BALLICY THIS EVENING-THE HOULESOF CAPTAIN-Mr. Charles BARNEN'S AND RUCAN MUSICAL DAY AND RUSEING PROBLEM OF CHRONE, Mr. C. W. Clarke and a full paper. The O'R NORTH THE CARRY O'R ROSTIFET VAN APER RES COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

THIS EVENING—NEW YORK CINCUS TROUPE. James E Cooke and Hills be Berg. Matthew at 2) & clock.

THIS EVENING NEW TEAR CALAS.

KELLY & LEGGS MISSTRELS.
THIS EVENING—THE ONLY LEGG, THE GREAT KELLA IN

THIS EVENING-M. HARTE, THE HARLS THIS EVENING-ME VALENTINE VOUSDEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

FAIRS.

Great Massaig Fair at the Persi, ternan Church, corner of Grand and

THIS EVENING-PIETH MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT. THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING SKATING RINK

Business Notices.

The GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY STATEMENT OF PROVIDENCE, B. I., inform the trade during the Kirstino-Plantin Goine, comprising full P. Services and Tauta Wark of every description of quality, and of new and elegant designs. The tone is N. Weick in a deposit of Pure Silver of such thickness that the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from bear can and TEA quality, and of new and elegant which is a deposit of Pure Silve the sit antages of solid silver a superior finish are undistinguish. The Gorham Manufacturing (the advantages of solid aliver in willity, and from nearly expected fluids are undistinguishable from it.

The Gordann Manufacturing Congine refer with confidence to the high reputation their have ratabilished in the production of Solitio Silving Wang, in which they have been for many verse rengaged, and they now assure the public that they self fully sustain that reputation to the pro-

> 3 COMMANAPORO

And all such are fully guaranteed. Ther feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purclasers to the above trade-mark as their designs have been already extensively initiated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the countri.

THE GREAT SAFE CASE.

THE GREAT SAFE CASE.

SUPLEME COURT, JUDGE G. BARNARD,

DESCRIBER B. 1866.

THE SAFE NOW OF EXHIBITION

THE PADDIC ARE NOW OF EXHIBITION

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine the Safe which was the subject of the late inverted the said, and company it with our BANKER'S SAFE, and such as are now sold at the present date.

We have always endeavored to impress the public with the traisen that whole against fire we know that our Safes have resisted in more than 500 instances and are the best protections known, engine the impriscation afforded is precisely such as a endouner chooses to par for. There is no Safe made but that can be unmade, but one can be manifectured an extension of said work as Benkers, should purchase we refer to Browky, Blook & Co. Fork & Hayen, Manwattan Bank, Bank or Commerce, and many others. The Bank Safe compute all recent improvements, are foundated with Yale's Patent Donole Combination Locks, and are also postedied with Pade's Patent Bounde Combination Locks, and are also postedied with the new such known as September 1. Made and sold only by Mich is five times harder than the finest integered Steel, and the best resistant for a Barglar's drill ever manufactured. Made and sold only by Hermitian for a Barglar's drill ever manufactured. Made and sold only by Parker, Hermitian & Co. Philadelphia.

HERMING FARRER, HERMITION & CO. Philadelphia.

DWALLING HOVES SAYER, OF STORE Plate, Lockely and Papers, and finished to represent heurisome pieces of familiars—for the Parlor, the Pining Research of Chamber.

TO THE DEBILITATED AND THE DECREPID. For general debility and exhaustion of the powers of nature, whether pressinged by sickness, fast living, constitutional decay, old age, or any other physical or mental cause, the one thing needful and indisp HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STORACH BITTERS.

When the fire of life seems to be absolutely dying out of the system, and the mind, sympathizing with the body, is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Restorative seems, as it were, to lift the sufferer out of the Slough of Beamond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame out of the Sough of Despoot, and termit and remitigants tools he trans-and the intellicit. An old farmer in the Valley of the Monogaphela writes thus to Dr. Hosietter: "I can compare the operation of your littlers upon me to nothing but the effect of a rin after a long dry spell in the Fall of the year. The rain failing on the meadows starts the second crop-or grass, and your wholesome medicine secons to have started a second cropof life and spirits in me." And this is truly the effect of this grateful at powerful preparation. Ladies of weak constitution, or above strength has been impaired by sixkness or age, find it a most effications and delight full Touir, and it is administered with great success in marsuma or wasting of the flesh, to young children. In fact, it is a much safer and surer-confial for the sursery than anything advertised specially for that purpose.

WHILE WAITING FOR A COUGH "to go as it came," you are often asking the seeds of Consumption. Better try at once Jayne's Expectouant, a sure cure for all Courbs and colds. Sold

NEW-YEAR'S CAKES OF EVERY KIND .-- Plum Cifron Hickory Nut. Almond, Cocannut, Pound, Sponge, Lady C. and Scottie, and a large variety of small Fance Cakes, and every king Trackers and Bineuit, for the New Year's table, made of the best of misla, at Craumic's Old Stand, No. 265 Green it best, but com Year.

FLORENCE

METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY IS

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-The best in the world; Harmiers, Reliable, Instantaneous; the only perfect dye-black or brown. No disappointment to ridiculous firsts. Geneine signed W.S. A. BATCHELOR. At all Dengrists and Perfumers. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY

HOLIDAY PRESENTS OF AFFECTION AND HARITY. - WHEREIN & WILSON'S Lock Stutch Sewing-Machines. No.

THE HOWE MACHINE Co.'s Lock-Stitch SEW

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. - STEREOSCOPES and

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.-GROVER & A SURE PILE CURE.

Dn. Gelbert's Pile Institutery.

Positively cures the worst cases of Piles. Sent by mail on receipt of \$4.

Greater free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address.

B. Rokaner, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New York. BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS at HUNT'S, No. 430 Broadway. Largest, cheapest, and best ascortaged of custom-made work to the rite. Also, made to order at short notice. French Boors and GATPPROS of Gall's Paris make.

DAME'S PULMO-BRONCHIAL TROCHES, Ladies, discard injurious paddings. Madame SEWING MACHINES

V. W. Wickes, No. 744 Er THE MOST ELEGANT AND USEFUL HOLIDAY

MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, D.—The best, free to soldiers, and her to officers and civillans, 1,609 Chestunt-st., Phila., Astor-pt., N. Y.; No. 19 Green-st., Bos-Avoid fraudulent inductions of his patents. WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 506

See the advertisements of the ATLANTIC SAV-

DASHING YOUNG MEN

will find a new style of that for calls at GESEN'S, No. 513 lineadway. The
most elegant father of the section. For Sale.—The undersigned offer for Sale their WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE. The stock, location and luminess one of the most featrable in New England, and doing an excellent business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C. G. CLARE & Co., New-Haven, Ct.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever WILLOOK & GIBBS'S SEWING-MACHINE .-

WHITE & GLENNEY,

No. 893 Broadway.

T. B. BYNNER, Watches and Jewelry

HAVILAND, CHURCEMAN & ENGLAND. Our Stand No. 47 Johnson, New York. FRENCH CHINA.

DESCRIPTION THA AND TOLLET SETS, VASES, &c.

LACE CURTAINS prince and prices until Jen. 1, 1967. princed at whole are prices until Jen. 1, 1967. Breadway. G. L. &. J. B. KELTT, No. 547 Breadway.

BROCATELLE.

See quality fishis Pace, for Cartains and Paculture.

G. L. & J. B. Katter, No. 687 Broadway. PIANO AND TABLE COVERS, All the New Pirles, at G. Is & M. E. Kenry's, No. 447 Breading

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1866.

TO ADVERTISERS. We will thank our advertising customers to hand in their Advertisements at as early an hour as possible. If received after 0 o'clock they exampt he classified under their proper heads.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anoscrovas Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion much be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for all business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRUE

DNE." New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE most be landed in To-Dog.

THE TEIBUNE ALMANAC for 1867 will be ready n a few days. Orders will be filled in the order of their

TO We dress THE TRIBUNE to-day in new type, nearly or quite one size larger face through-ont, yet so fabricated as to print in the same space not less matter than before. The type was space not less matter than before. The type was manufactured for us by George Bruce's Son & Co., successors to George Bruce & Co., and will be found we trust, to make, a handsome and

17 The second pane to-day contains the proceed ings of the Courts, the Money Article, additional news of the Storm, and City News,—beside other interesting matter. The Markets will be found on the third page. The seventh page contains news from the Pacific Coast, the Army and Naxy Gazette, Fires and Casualties.

The (London) Times expresses new fears of the cattle plague, which has reappeared in three shires of England, and is increasing in Eastern Europe. It will now have occasion to repeat its advice as to "stamping out"-not the Fenians, but the cattle.

The Eastern question begins to look again more ominous. Candia is not conquered, but, according to the latest dispatch from Athens, the Turks have been defeated by the insurgents with heavy loss. An intervention of the European Powers in the affairs of the Greek subjects of Turkey is again spoken of. Austria is charged by a semi-official paper of Berlin with an intention of invading Turkey-a charge which, we need hardly say, deserves no credit. Austria will for many years to come think more of preventing than of attempting invasions.

THE YEAR'S END.

To-day is the last of an important and memorable year. It is therefore fitting that with a considerate sermon we should be mindful of to-day and yesterday before we pay our respeets to the happy morrow. This present day, last, lingering relic of the old year, will pass out of circulation as many a current day has done, and will add another leaf to the volume of the year and of time, now as thick with these every-day relies as the Adirondaes in Autumn are with spendthrift foliage. The old A victory it is, not merely of the Henrietta year is still marketable or merchant- over the Fleetwing and Vesta, but of stanch able to the extent of so many hours; ships over wind and sea, of enterprise over be a commodity with those whose time is money, and who sell their hours for bread. It will pass out of trade and traffic; and neither broker nor publican is bound in business to respect it. It will go its ways tomb to make up the monument and of the centuries, but in very of te of its death it will reenter into all the life of the living. Folks in the minority may be very glad to get rid of it; luckless candidates, bad traders, and disreputable Congressmen. may conceive that it buries something, but we assure them that it is not, after all, so easy a matter to kill time, or to stamp out any dangerously live yesterday, such as will probably last them, with good memories, to the end of a lifetime. By those who look with merely speculative eyes, nothing further is to be made out of the dead old year, and its memory may be dismissed to sentimentalists and poets. Well will it be if those memories retain such happy cherishing; but we have a notion that Secretary McCulloch will find it as useful as any old penny that has a specie ring in it; that President Johnson will heed its inevitable lesson of a past that might as well be blotted out, but is a blot, nevertheless; and that Secretary Welles will honor it with a retrospective tenderness not incompatible with his venerable

years and innumerable yesterdays. To-day will have gone out of date, that is all; it will still be coin of some kind or other, and while fools may know not how to use it, and fogies and Philistines may employ it for yesterday's dead sake to make war on the living citadel of to-day, it will nevertheless pass current into history, stamped and restamped with the ideas and uses of men, minted by the spirit of the age, and exchanging with the wisdom of a future never too wise to buy counsel of the past. We shall see whether statesmen will contrive to tinker up their bad morrows out of good yesterdays; whether men of enterprise will be expert enough to add a fraction to golden days to come by eking out with the substance and experience of yesterday; whether political gamesters have learned a trick or two by the turning up of last year's trump in the hands of their antagonists; whether Slavery to-morrow will in shrewd good faith finally and wholly accept the liberty we decreed yesterday, and cease to attempt with paralytic hands to tie up Freedom in the pillory, and mount Slavery on the bench and in the law; whether it is wise at all for that erazy old grandmother of the Past, who sold her own children-all that came back to her to be devoured-to pinch the faces and wring the hearts of the orphans and widows the future with the withered, of malicious fingers of the year 1860; whether the nation, purified by physical struggle, and enlightened by intellectual and moral trial, will know how to keep its head cool and its heart warm, so that the Freedmen ordained yes-

terday shall be wholly erect to-morrow-

a monument high enough to bury deep the

we need to feed the eye of our speculation. Let us, therefore, cheerfully acknowledge the omnipotence of Time.

So we shall part with the annus mirabilis of 1866, which has seen the mighty submarine nerve of continents connecting ratious like Siamese twins; which has projected round the world the tender and subtle thread of the telegraph, more potent for destiny than the web of the fatal sisters; which has looked on the opening up of distant wildernesses and a prospective highway of the nations across the Republic, and into El Dorado. More than this it has seen: the victory of a voluntary people over traitors unbound, and treason amid its ranks-the struggle by which sophistry was vanquished, as malignity had been conquered, while the work of the nation went on like the building of the great temple of Solomon, where, we remember, the mutinous genii wrought in the silence of their fate as slaves unto the highest good, while the devils underground were kept quiet by a spell. 'Let us not forget this fruitful and eventful year. It will keep us company yet as a good ghost of pleasant omen, and there will be many times when we shall have to summon its historic shade. We hail it in its farewell into history, and give to-day an equal greeting with to-morrow, parting only as we part with some outgoing passenger of whom we shall hear soon again. The past is safe from shipwreck. Let us look to the future.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Since the days when the entire human race sailed to the peak of Ararat in a single boat, the history of the world might almost be written in the history of ships. Maritime discovery seems to have preceded, or at least attended, all great eras. But the ancients were afraid of the sea, and even when Greece was in her prime the Mediterranean was more frequently coasted than crossed. Jason, when he brought the Golden Fleece from Colchis, was thought an especial favorite of Neptune, and the coasting trade of Carthage was justly held a marvel of enterprise. In the dark ages which followed the fall of Rome, there was little enterprise on the ocean, excepting that of the Northmen who discovered Iceland, Greenland, and even in 1001, as some claim, the Continent of America. In the fifteenth century the sea, that before had been the divider of nations-the oceanus dissociabilis -became the buoyant bridge that brought the uttermost ends of the earth into communication. The voyages of Columbus revolutionized the Old world by giving it the New for a rival, and there is no historian who has dared to speculate upon what would be the condition of Europe had America remained till this day undiscovered. Portugal then took the lead, and Vasco di Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope in a vessel of which Mr. Maretzek's operatic craft was not entirely a caricature. Then Balboa beheld from the peaks of Darien the unknown Pacific, with its invisible islands, a sea destined to be the pathway of nations. The Armada, the Venetian and British naval supremacies, the circumnavigation of the globe by Cooke, are among those triumphs over the ocean to which we need not further refer, but which have brought us gradually by a gentle descent from the year 2349 B. C., when Noah sailed about in his ark, to this memorable year when three little American yachts have crossed the Atlantic and astonished and delighted two continents. In writing of such an event, a decent regard for its dignity demands a little

historical preluding.

American ship-builders and sailors, and, indeed, those who have never stood on a deck, and don't know much about a taffrail, or a jibboom, to whom "avast there" and "sou'-"son' west three pints on her lee" are cabal istic expressions, will all rejoice in this victory. vacatsmen those of Europe. once We have again done the thing that nobody else dared to do, and have a right to throw up our hats in a modest way, and cheer for the Stars and Stripes, Here are three little yachts of 200 tuns burden, never before more than 200 or 300 miles from land, which start out in midwinter on a race of thousands of miles They make steamer time across the Atlantic. The western wind, as if anxious the honor of America, swelled their sails from Sandy Hook to the Needles, and the Henrietta, weighing her anchor at 1 o'clock p. m., December 11, let it go again off Cowes at 5:45 p. m. on Christmas, winning the race in the unrivaled time of 13 days and 22 hours. This astonishing speed of a sailing vessel may be measured by the fact that the voyage was actually one day and a half less than that of the last but one Cunard steamer. More than this, the Henrietta, had she not been obliged to heave to for twelve hours in a heavy storm, would have so badly beaten the Java that, if steamers could blush, she would henceforth be a bright crimson color. The Fleetwing and the Vesta did almost as well, the one being but eight hours and a quarter, and the other but nine hours and three-quarters, behind the successful yacht. In a race of three thousand miles neither of the losing yachts can be said to have been distanced; if the Henrietta has most of the glory, her rivals have no discredit, and all well deserve the smiles of Royalty and the applause of the Republic. It is too early, before we know the details of the race, to speculate upon the causes of the defeat of the Fleetwing and the Vesta, but we think it probable that the Henrietta won the race on the day when she ran 280 miles. When the yachts disappeared off Sandy Hook they were close together, and the Vesta had a slight advantage in the lead. The Vesta apparently erred in choosing too southerly a course, the Fleetwing one too north-The Henrietta, keeping the regular erly. steamer track, owed something of her success to that. Of the respective merits of the yachts we need not speak, except to say that the owner of the Henrietta, in announcing that he is ready to accept a challenge from any European yacht, is justified by her winning in this unprecedented time.

The general rejoicings are saddened by the loss of four men from the Fleetwing, an event common enough at sea, but made more impressive by contrast with the brilliancy of the race. We have no doubt that the New-York Yacht Club will provide for the families of these men, and we may suppose that the winner of the match, and the enormous stakes, needs no suggestion in the premises. With the exception of this loss, nothing mars the pleasure of the race. The triumph of the America over the English yachts was not more flattering to our yachtsmen than this, and yet we must not overestimate its importance. The Henrietta is about 98 feet in length of keel, but Columbus discovered America in a four-masted vessel of

of the present. It is retrospect after all that | caravels, one of which was probably but half the size of the Santa Maria.

ANTI-SLAVERY CHURCHES IN THE

SOUTHERN STATES. At the close of the war, many of the anti-Slavery Churches of our country endeavored to in a firm footing in the territory of the late Rebel States, from which, heretofore, brutal force had excluded them. The beginning was, of course, feeble, but the progress has been steady, and the year now closing has again made gratifying addition to their numerical strength and social influence. The greatest success, thus far, has attended

the labors of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

It has organized, during the past two years,

for annual conferences, Holston, Tennessee,

Mississippi, and South Carolina, the first of which, extending over East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, has a membership of more than 18,000. Theological institutions, for the education of native ministers, have been established at New-Orleans and Charleston. At New-Orleans a denominational organ issued, which is among the most outspoken and best Radical papers of the South. In Louisiana, Texas, and South Carolina, it is chiefly the colored people who constitute the church membership, but in East Tennessee, and Western Carolina, it is the white Unionists. In Georgia, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, a native of this State, is meeting with greater success among both white and black Southerners than almost any other missionary of a Northern Church. The white Southerners who are thus reëntering into communion with a Northern Church are but gradually being weaned from the very deep-scated prejudices against the colored race; yet the example of Gov. Brownlow, who is a member of the Methodist Church, shows there is real progress, and reason to hope that a closer intercourse with the anti-Slavery Conferences of the North will, by and by, mold them into good and sound anti-Slavery Methodists. As regards the colored Methodists of the South, large numbers are connecting themselves with one of the two Methodist organizations, called the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church. Together, the three Methodist denominations above referred to are likely to have soon under their control a very large proportion of the colored popula-

tion of the South. The "United Brethren in Christ" is one of those religious denominations which always excluded slaveholders from their communion. They had before the war two Annual Confer ences in the Slave, States; Parkersburg (West Virginia), and Virginia (mostly in the Shenandoah Valley). The latter maintained its loyalty to anti-Slavery principles and to the Union under trying circumstances. Both have had a large increase during the past year. Beside these, a "Tennessee Mission" and "Kentucky Mission" Conference have been established having together a membership of about 600. This denomination numbers over 91,000, and is likely to make considerable progress in the

South. The Old School Presbyterian Church has this year undergone a new process of purification by the secession of the pro-Slavery churches in Kentucky and Missouri, which are likely to be followed by some of their Northern friends, like the Rev. Mr. Van Dyke of Brooklyn. Thus the Church has become better qualified for taking part in the education of the South. During the past year three Presbyteries have been established in the late Confederate States, one in Tennessee, mainly among native whites, one in North Carolina, chiefly among colored people, and one in Lousiania, mostly among Germans. Several others are to be established in the course of the present year. The New School Church, of which Horace Maynard is a prominent member, has one Synod and three Presbyteries in successful operation in East Tennessee, and is doing good service by founding literary institutions of high character. Among the Baptists, it is almost exclusively the colored people who repudiate with the still pro-Slavery Churches of the South, and attach themselves to the religious societies of the North. Many of the other religious denominations of the North sustain several missionaries and teachers among the freedmen, without, however, having thus far done much toward perfecting a per-

manent organization. Viewing the labors of the arti-Slavery Churches in the South as a whole, the country has reason to thank them for what they have contributed to the establishment of anti-Slavery communities. They would have done much more had not the Administration cast as many and as great obstacles in their way as possible As soon as the Federal protection of Southern Unionists shall again become more efficient, the growth of anti-Slavery Churches will be rapid. The speedy education of the whole colored population is certain to follow. They, with the loyal immigrants and those native Southerners who are converts to free principles, will soon constitute a power which the Rebel aristocracy, with its followers, will find it impossible to break. Every anti-Slavery Church of the country can aid in bringing about this result, and we hope that both their efforts and their achievements may exceed those in the year now closing.

In 1865, Mr. Dudley, our Consul at Liverpool, instituted a suit in behalf of the United States against the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., to recover cotton they had received as Rebel agents in England. In the past Summer, a second suit was begun for the purpose of discovering all the transactions of that house as financial agents of the Confederacy. While these suits were pending, Mr. Morse, Consul at London, Mr. Gibbs, U. S. Treasury Agent Europe, seized certain the possession of the tirm. in the name of the United States. This proceeding endangered the success of the Chancery stits, and Messrs. Morse and Gibbs visited Liverpool, and, without consultation with Mr. Dudley, concluded an agreement with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., by which all legal proceedings were stayed, and a compromise effected, on the basis that the claims of the firm against the Rebel States should be estimated at £150,000, that all the property obtained from the Rebel States the possession of the firm should sold, the firm to receive £150,000 from the proceeds, and the United States any balance that might remain. The firm were not even required to declare on oath what Rebel property remained under their control. Mr. Dudley protested against this sacrifice of a just claim by the United States, and it was estimated that the Rebel agents would receive from the compromise at least £100,000 more than they could have got by the award of the courts. Thus the case stood on Dec. 15, as stated in the letter of our London correspondent printed to-day.

A cable dispatch gives the astonishing assurance that this ruinous sacrifice, not only of money but of principle, has been permissed by

claim more just, and more certain to yet Mr. Seward-for we hardly suppose that Mr. Johnson understands the affair-has abandoned it. Nor is this the worst feature in the case. He has sanctioned a compromise without even requiring from the Rebel agents a statement of their accounts with the Confederacy, or a complete list of the property they hold. The people will justly regard this as one of Mr. Seward's boldest confessions of his want of courage, and Congress will no doubt require the Executive Department to give its reasons for such a startling sacrifice of American rights.

ETHICS OF SWINDLING.

Rascality seems to be the only perennial thing in the world. Virtue has its ups and downs; disappears for a season, and then, at the universal call of mankind, is generous and forgiving enough to come back again; truth and justice are resorted to by distracted and despairing society, as the passengers of a foundered ship betake themselves to life-preservers; but-there is no question about ithalf mankind love to cheat, and the other half find an equal though evanescent satisfaction in being cheated. It isn't our infantile confidence in each other which is so sad; the mournful matter is our fatal confidence in ourselves-our over-estimate of the profundity of our own perceptions; our belief that Mercury himself could not cozen us. While we think we stand, we stamble; while we feel armed at all points against fraud, we are incontinently reduced to a state of roast-pigeon brownness; as every man must eat his peck of refuse, so every man must expect to have some other man "come it over him" in that one fatal second when he is off his guard. How should it be otherwise when all the power and dignity and grandeur of Government itself cannot save it from voracious sharpers, and there is a howl in all the public offices over "whisky frauds," with the concomitants of private stills, mendacious brands, unfaithful inspectors, and liquor fatal to the bowels of the toughest drinker; frauds upon the income-tax, by which some wicked person undervalues his resources, and for the truth of his lying statement appeals to his Creator until he is sable of countenance; and the fine old venerable Custom-House frauds backed up by antique and staple perjuries? But all this seems to be dull and stale in comparison with the brilliant exploits of the Jeremy Diddlers of private life, like this gentleman, for instance, of whom we are about to speak, who lately reduced to a state of disconsolate discourage nept, the too confiding citizens of St. Joseph ie was a colonel. They are always colonels, majors, or captains, or military magnates some degree, starting with the meek virtue of Capt. John Gilpin, and ending as unscrupulous Rinaldo Rinaldinis. In an evilhour the great Col. Brantley (regiment unknown) appeared in St. Joseph; began instantly to speculate in real estate with pluck and eterprise and everything except money; calle upon bewildered men of substance to indorse for him, and straightway they did indorse; called upon other men of substance to discount the notes, and forthwith they discounted them, until, having made about thirty thousand dollars by the exercise of his genius, he disappeared like the vision of a dream, "cut stick," as the phrase is, "vamoosed the rancho," is they say in California-absconded, to speak without any idiom. But for once, we are gratified to say, he miscalculated. He fully comprehended the credulity of mankind, but he did not make fit allowance for the speed with which those who are mounted upon their injuries may pursue the ingenious fugitive, especially when it is supposed that he has the ill-gotten gains still in his pocket-book. The Colonel, albeit swiftfooted, was caught and carried back again and caged, and ultimately, we presume, will be con-Now, if we may be allowed a bull, the rarity

made it fresh and presentable; a newspaper can do no more than give the naked outlines. The bolters are such a numerous company, darting away from every point of the ompass, by rail, by steamboat, in their own vehicles, on foot, that a public journal can only present their exploits in outline and leave the rest to the imagination of the gentle reader. We can 'give a general wail over that fatal confidence of man in man which it would please us better to find less generally and less successfully practiced upon by the designing. Confidence may, n the happy, primeval times, have been a plant of slow growth; but in this wicked century, by a kind of practical paradox, it springs p and increases and spreads like the gourd of Jonah. Does a man announce the discovery of ome miraculous tincture, with a novel name and a nasty taste, and warranted to banish pain and prolong existence? He is believed, and armies of valetudinarians swallow his mixture without a cough. You can hardly open a newspaper without finding appeals to the poor and needy to put down two dollars and take up twenty thousand. Innumerable are the dovices resorted to by the foxes to persuade the geese that something can come of nothing. Alas! it is always coming. The business of half mankind is to set traps for the other moity. It may be supposed, having made mention of

the mischief just now so active and so widelyspread, that we have some remedy to propose out we have no inclination ourselves to include in the charlatanry which we condemn. "Keep your eyes peeled," is a rude but useful maxim for these who are capable of that kind of optical flaying; and there are other like proverbs which are too popular to need quotation. The trouble with these morsels of wisdom is, that they are as well known to the wicked as to the virtuous, and, like a two-edged sword, cut both ways. The world is a knowing world, but it is no match for the wide-awake Colonels. They are sure to come to grief at last, but they are equally sure to leave behind them a groaning ompany of phlebotomized mourners, wailing their misplaced trust and their plundered pockets. The best we can do is to offer a little arithmetical formula, the morning and evening study of which may be of use to those in danger of sending five dollars by mail—at "our risk"—to some advertising philanthropist. It is as follows: 0 0 0 0. There/is a prospect that the public will heat good deal more about the extraordinary con-

duct of Gov. Cummings of Colorado in refusing a certificate of election as delegate to the XLth Congress to Mr. Chilcott, whom the Board of Canvassers returned as having been duly chosen, and in giving one to a candidate who had received a smaller number of votes. Mr. Chilcott has brought an action for damages against the Governor, assessing his wrongs at the moderate figure of \$50,000. He certainly seems to have a lively appreciation of the value of a seat in Congress; but whether he gets his

treason of the past, and to throne the loyalty but 90 feet length of keel, accompanied by two our Government, and that Mr. Morse holds the fifty thousand or not, the law suit promises to authority to concinue use compromise. A be of public benefit by determining whether a Governor may fly in the face of law and be awarded in a just court, never existed, and fact in order to arrange an election to his liking and whether the privilege of choosing a delegate to Congress belongs to Mr. Cummings of to the people of Colorado.

> "It is obvious that a scale of duties upon imports which might have been sufficient, judicious, and beneficial, when there were no "internal Federal taxes, and business was conducted upon a specie basis, may be insufficient, injudicious, and injurious now." So says Secretary McCulloch in his annual report, and truly says. Therefore our tariff rates should be so high as to be what the Secretary calls "beneficial" as well as "sufficient"-that is, protective, as well as yielding revenueplus the amount of the manufacturer's tax, plus the difference in the cost of production made by the difference between gold and currency. The Secretary is right. He practically understands the subject.

ALBANY.

FEW ASSEMBLYMEN ARRIVED-PRELIMINARY CANYASS FOR ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

BY TRINGRAPH TO THE TRINGRAL If it were not for the snow something positive might be telegraphed as to who will be the officers of the Assembly. As it is, the storm has prevented all but a few members from arriving here. There are not over five or six Senators in town and com paratively few Assemblymen. Your city is better represented than all others, three members only not caving arrived. To-night and to-morrow will bring

large additions. The cunvassing for Assembly officers is lively but not as much so as I expected to find it. Pitts of Orleans is decidedly the Republican favorite for Speaker, and he will gain strength as the members from the western counties arrive. Wood of Onondaga will probably poll in the Republican caucus the next highest. Littlejohn's chances for the Republican nomination are slim. The Democrats seem to favor him and would nominate him if he would accept the nomination and they could gain enough Conservative votes to elect him; but it is believed he would not take a nomination from that party, and there is not a chance even if he did of his election.

The Democratic members are even more adrift than the Republicans. Until more of their members arrive it is not known whem they will support. Creamer of your city, and Millspaugh of Orange, may have the empty honor, but it is doubtful.

There is more of a contest for Clerk than for any other office. Cushman of Oneida, Parker of St. Lawrence, Potter of Saratoga, Caldwell of Chemung and Underwood of Cayuga, are the candidates. The first-named has held the place for four years, and it is urged that he should now retire. This is the only objection to him. The other candidates have not yet developed strength enough to warrant the opinion that Mr. Cushman will be defeated, even if they all should combine. Both parties hold their caucuses to-morrow night.

The Legislature will not in all likelihood do anything on Tuesday but swear in their new officers and members. The Governor's Message will not probably be submitted until Wednesday.

The canvass for Senator is dull on account of that for officers for the Assembly. There are a good. many lobyists around the different hotels. The latter are generally well filled. Lieut.-Gov. Woodford is at Congress Hall, and the other houses, Delevan and Stanwix Hall have a fair share of members. The train which left Boston on Thursday night only reached here this evening having been snowed

A LETTER FROM MR. GREELEY. SIR: In your leader of yesterday I note this asser-

"It will be remembered that Mr. Greeley (in 1863) assailed President Lincoln with much severity be cause the latter hesitated in issuing a proclamation of

emancipation." So many things are "remembered" which never were true that I am not astonished at hearing that this is among them; yet I am puzzled at finding that you, who (very properly) insist on accuracy of statement from others, should have fallen into this error.

If you will take the trouble to look up my letter to Mr. Lincoln, entitled "The Prayer of Twenty Millions," but more especially my brief rejoinder to the President's response, you will see that I only urged of such cases is in their frequency. De Foe him to obey and enforce the laws of the land, and that might have dressed up such a stale story, and him grievously wrong in annulling Gen. Fremont's order prescribing that "the slaves of Rebels are free." nd sustaining Gen. Halleck's infamous No. 3, which forbade the reception of negroes coming fro enemy and seeking to enter our lines. I hold Fremont's order to be the simple dictate of purest comnon sense, and in strict accord with the laws of war. I hold Halleck's order to have been prompted by the essential spirit of treason, and issued in the interest of the Rebels. And I hold that each Union officer should have welcomed to our camps every man and boy fleeing thither from the enemy who could shoulder a musket, wield an ax, or handle a spade; and either arrest and hold, or drive out of camp any impudent Rebel who should venture within it on pretense of claiming as his slave any person rendering service therein to the Union. And I hold that, had our Generals thus done their duty, and the President let them do it, the Rebellion would have been crushed

> I do not ask you to print this. Yours, HORACE CREELEY. Jacksonville Ill., Dec. 26, 1866.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS .- Mr. Morton, who is an

old friend of TRIBUNE renders, makes his appearance again this morning in our advertising columns. Our opinion of his pens has been too often expressed to be doubtful, but we take a pleasure in saying once more that we know of no gold pens in the world equal to those manufactured by Mr. Morton. We have used them for more years than we care to remember, and we have sent many thousands of them to friends who were extending our circulation. There never was but one testimony about them. They write with unequaled ease and rapidity, with almost, or, if you choose, with quite the elasticity of a quill, and their durability is as remarkable as the nicety of their corkmanship. There is a reason for this perfection. Mr. Morton's pens are made by machinery of his own invention, of the most costly and delicate construction, which enable him to make pens at oace better and cheaper than can be fabricated by hand. They have superseded steel pens with all who study excellence and economy, and in the same way are rapidly superseding other gold peus. Mr. Morton now sells by agents as well as at his own store, No. 25 Maiden-lone, and his advertisement gives, in an interesting way, all needful information to purchasers, OBITUARY.

ORITUARY.

ERASTUS C. SCRANTON.

On Saturday morning Mr. Erastus C. Scranton, Pressient of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was instantly killed by being run over by a car attached to the 6:30 train from New-Haven to this city. Mr. Scranton was on his way to this city, in company with his only daughter, a young lady 17 years of age, and on the arrival of the train at Norwalk he proceeded to an oyster dispot for the purpose of making some purchases. When he returned to the station the cars were in metion, and in attempting to mount the platform of the car in which his daughter sat, the unfortunate gentieman raissed his footing, and falling under the car was so fearfully injured that life, was nearly extinct. The sudden and unhappy fate of Mr. Scranton has cast a gloom over that city in which he had been for many years past an active public officer. In May last Mr. Scranton's term as Mayor of New-Haven expired, and it was in the same month; that the Directors elected him to the office of Preside it of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Mr. Scranton was also President of the Elm City Bank of New-Haven, and in all of these capacities had won for himself the good opinions and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. The deceased was about 55 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child,